PARS-Klosque No. 19, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 16, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

The Business View.

Perhaps not since the beginning of Cuba's struggle to be free has a more impressive memorial on one branch of the subject been presented to Congress, than that which has just been laid before it by leading business men of the United States

The memorial confines itself to the vast commercial and financial loss which our own country has sustained by reason of the prolongation of the war. There are many other considerations, of course, involved There is the right of mankind to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. There is the political principle that government derive their just powers from the consen of the governed. There is the humans view, founded on the terrible sufferings to which the people of Cuba have been sub jected, and the fearful ravages of disease and starvation. But all this is apart from the purpose of the present memorial, which deals with business losses only and reaches these conclusions:

"The destructive war in Cuba has continued for three entire years, with an average loss of impor-and export trade between Cuba and this coun try of \$100,000,000 per year, or a total loss a \$300,000,000 import and export trade since th beginning of the war. To this may fairly be added heavy sums irretrievably lost by the destruc American properties, or properties supported by American capital in the island itself, such as august factories, railways, tobacco plantations, min other industrial enterprises; the loss of the Unite States in trade and capital by reason of this war being probably far greater and more serious than that of al the other parties concerned, not excepting Spain he

These are the words of a committee of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, vessel owners, and others engaged in trade with Cuba. They come from bitter personal experience. Last May these signers presented a similar memorial, but now they reinforce

it from experience since. What these men ask of our Government is to stop the war. The form of interven tion they do not indicate. They desire "this Government's aid in bringing about actual peace." And yet is it possible that there can ever be any enduring peace save on the basis of Cuban independence?

Changes in the Chinese Situation

If we can trust the reports telegraphed from Pekin that Japan intends to retain Wei-hai-Wei, and that Germany has obtained permission to construct a railway from Kiao'Chou into the interior of Shan Tung, we must infer that the programme announced by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Mr. A. J. BALFOUR has been abandoned

Those Ministers announced that England would never surrender the commercial rights which her treaties with China gave her, and this meant that she would not permit a partition of the Chinese seacoast, since, in the territories lopped off from the Middle Kingdom, her treaty rights would necessarily lapse. It is equivocation to say that British merchants will lose nothing by Chinese dismemberment, inasmuch as Russia and Germany have prom ised that Port Arthur and Kiao Chou shall be free ports. What privileges British merchants secure in those harbors will be enjoyed by the favor of the Czar and of the German Kaiser, whereas what they want is the rights which England's treaties with China gave them. It is highly probable that the Mikado, in his turn, if Wei-hai-Wei is to remain in his possession, will grant to British traders free access to that port, but England's treaty rights with China will become non-existent, so far as that naval fortress is concerned.

The net result of Lord SALISBURY's back. down is that already three great powers are permanently established at strategic and commercial coigns of vantage and that England has received no compensation, unless the right to extend a Burmese railway into Yun-nan be regarded as an equivalent. Admitting, however, that the outcome of such a railway extension will be the asser tion on England's part that Yun-nan is within her sphere of influence, we must still recognize that Lord SALISBURY has renounced the principle proclaimed by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, that China should not be subjected to "sphere of influence" claims which are steps toward annexation.

It is well known that Wei-hai-Wei was

left by the treaty of Shimonoseki in the hands of Japan as a pledge for the payment of a pecuniary indemnity. The moment the Tokio Government decides to assert sovereignty over the fortress, which it has hitherto held only in the capacity of a custodian, it loses its title to the unpaid remainder of the debt, and China is thus relieved from the necessity of borrowing a large sum of money from England, Russia, or Germany. The Pekin Government is probably well pleased to be extricated from the predicament in which the conflicting overtures of the three powers just named have placed her, and from the necessity of subscribing to the onerous conditions attached by each of those powers to the proffered loan. Moreover, she could not / have accepted the loan from any one of the powers that tendered it without offending the others. On the other hand, by permitting Japan to retain Wei-hai-Wei she not only cancels a pecuniary obligation but gives Germany a rival in Shan-Tung. It will be as easy for the Japanese to build a railway into the interior of that province from Wei-hai-Wei as it will be for the Germans to undertake the process of exploita-

To the Russians the permanent presenof the Japanese in the naval fortress which, jointly with Port Arthur, commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, must be peculiarly obnoxious. The revision of the Shimonoseki treaty was brought about by the Czar's advisers for the express purpose of excluding Japan from the Asiatic mainland, and that purpose would have been carried out, through the punctual payment of the last installment of the Chinese indemnity with money furnished by Russia, had not Germany's seizure of Kiao Chou upset the original plan. The value of Port Arthur to Russia is materially lessened by the fact that a neighboring naval station is to be possessed by a strong power. Of the five powers that, it was supposed, might cooperate in the partition of China, each has got something, with the exception of France. She will undoubtedly insist upon a right to push forward railways into

sions in further India, and it would not be surprising if she also occupied the island of Hal-nan, which lies not far from Tonquin.

The gist of the recent changes in the Chinese situation is that China would rather see Japan fastened on her flank than borrow any more money in Europe on the unpleasant terms imposed. It is also manifest, now that the assertion of Japanese sovereignty over Wei-hai-Wei has followed the German occupation of Klao Chon and the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, that, whatever attempts may be made to veil the fact in euphemistic words, the partition of China has begun.

Not to Be Dodged.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser is one of the Democratic papers that are anxious to keep national politics out of the fall election in this State. Wherefore it controls its sense of the ridiculous sufficiently to say the New York election "will be a purely State election, and the Democrats will force the contest on State issues while the Republicans will try to run away from State issues and try to divert attention from them by play upon Federal finance," and so forth,

There are no State issues to run away from. There are national issues from which it will be impossible to run away. Does New York still stand by the gold standard? That is the question to be settled by the fall election in this State. That is the one issue. It & an issue which will be voted upon by every voter who casts his ballot for a candidate for the House of Representatives, for a candidate for State Senator, for candidate for Assemblyman. It will be voted upon to exactly the same extent by every man who casts his ballot for a candidate for Governor. New York will not support McKinley and the gold standard simply by sending to the House of Representatives a delegation with a Republican majority. She should send to the State Senate and the Assembly a Republican majority, so that a Republican will be elected next January to succeed EDWARD MURPHY as a Senator in Congress. She should elect the Republican State ticket, so that there may be no room for doubt as to her continuing faithfulness to the policy of financial honor and safety.

For encouragement and use to the repu diationists in 1900 the possession of the State Government, and the prestige and influence which that possession would give them among the weak-kneed, would be

The party that carries New York next November will win agreat national victory. The Democrats know that perfectly well, but as an offset to their indefensible national issue they hope for further favors from the Republican factionists who gave them the State and this city last fall. But it will be impossible to wriggle out. The national issue will dwarf every other. Municipal non-partisanship was a breath of Bedlam. State non-partisanship is beyond belief.

The Passion for Pedigrees

For many years past many people in this republic have taken an earnest and even intense interest in searches after their genealogies. This desire for pedigrees is due to ambition for social distinction, pride of family, or the hope of getting some basis of fact on which to found such pride, and also occasionally to a delusion that there are estates of fabulous value in Europe, more particularly in England, which are obtainable by the establishment of such genealogical claims upon them by lost American heirs. This last incentive was more frequent formerly than it is now there having been at one time shrewd fellows, both here and in England, who devoted themselves to stimulating it in sim ple minds.

At present the motive is almost wholly an ambition for distinction from the herd of humanity in a democratic republic. It is so far pervasive that among the books most sought after in the great libraries are those relating to genealogy and heraldry, largely by professional genealogists employed by people eager to construct aristocratic pedigrees for themselves, and to establish some sort of semblance to a title to coats of arms and crests, with which to decorate and distinguish their letter paper, their silver, and their carriages Genealogical societies and clubs are also numerous, and there are many current pub-

lications on the subject. . It is a harmless passion, and may hold ossession of men and women throughout a long life, affording much innocent diversion for their friends. The obstacles to the construction of a thoroughly complete and satisfactory pedigree in all its links are usually insurmountable, but they serve only to stimulate further the eagerness of the quest. The difficulty of es tablishing a connecting link strong enough and long enough to go across the ocean to the Old World is the prime cause of trouble which whets the real of the genealogical searcher. American genealogles going back to the carliest colonial period of this country are frequent, but the authentic instances where the link stands the corrosion of the salt water and can be attached to a veritable pedigree of aristocratic distinction on the other side are comparatively few.

Obviously the great mass of the immi-

grants coming to this country at all periods have not been of aristocratic lineage, and the wealth which has given distinction to most American families has been accumulated almost wholly by the descendants of hardy stock, in which there was no trace of blue blood. Their inheritance was rather of industry, peasant-like acquisitiveness, and the humble virtues of economy and thrift. That is the stock which has builded up our American prosperity; it began poor and through its own energy and prudence rose to wealth. At present, more especially, the great fortunes of this country are possessed almost exclusively by such families. most of the estates regarded as great a century ago having been dissipated meanwhile, or now being only moderate or very small as compared with the magnitude of these later accumulations. For instance, a list of the very rich men of New York one hundred years ago would include no one of the families now most conspicuous for wealth here. Most of the names now associated with vast fortunes were even unknown socially fifty years ago, and families then living in social state have passed

away into relative obscurity. Undersuch circumstances, of course, there is not a promising field for pursuing genealogical investigations with results gratifying to the vanity of the searcher. The further the pedigree is carried back, oftentimes, the humbler is likely to be the end at which it fetches up; hence the greater is the incentive to fraud in the professional genealogical agents employed to discover a

brilliant qrigin. southern China from her present posses. The price of family and of inheritance

may be, however, a conservative and a use ful sentiment to society, by inducing selfrespect, and impelling those affected by it to behave themselves better out of veneration for real or apurious aristocratic ancestors, with the consequence that the existing generation and the generations to come are benefited. That pride, however, may be in every man who comes of decent people, though they were of the humble birth of nearly all American families of

wealth and present social consequence. Lately, however, there has been talk about the formation of an "Order of the Crown" in America, on the pretension that its members come of royal families. That is nonsense; we doubt if there is a single instance where a particle of any such genealogical evidence is adducible. The whole is vanity and moonshine. Besides, what is there to boast of in royal blood, especially f If it gets into the veins of families not regularly included in legitimate royal pedigrees, it is likely to have come in a way not provocative of becoming pride.

The Town Elections. Fifty-six of the sixty countles of New ork hold what have come to be known as spring elections" for the choice of Supervisors having control of the county affairs in each. In New York county, elections for Supervisors were done away with twenty-eight years ago; in Kings of late years there have been elections for Supervisors only in the county towns, but as these have been consolidated with the city of Brooklyn, such elections have ceased. Section 1,579 of the New York charter abolishes the township divisions of Richmond county, which formerly chose Supervisors on the second Tuesday in February, and section 1,581 wipes out like distinctions in so much of the county of Queens as is now included in New York. In the other counties, elections for Supervisors continuë to be held on different Tuesdays, beginning on the second Tuesday of February and continuing until the last Tuesday in April, when they are held in Lewis county.

On Tuesday last there were township elections in seventeen counties, mostly in the interior of the State, and they showed almost uniformly a continuance of Republican control, though by diminished majorities compared with the elections of a year ago. In only one of these counties did the Democrats get a majority of the Board of Supervisors, yet in many towns heretofore strongly Republican the rural Democrats made gains, though with corresponding losses in the larger towns.

We have commented, heretofore, upon what in some places is described as a political phenomenon, or something very like it, namely, the increase of the Democratic vote in many interior townships before overwhelmingly Republican. It is, however, no phenomenon at all, but a very natural outcome of the Bryanite silverite campaign of 1896, in which the Democratic party of New York has made an incendiary appeal to the discontented elements of the population in large cities, and also to the dissatisfied and unsuccessful residents of the farming regions of the State. Many Populists, many former Prohibitionists, and many radical and renerally dissatisfied voters found in Bryanism an outlet for their discontent, and so long as the Democratic Senator in Washington continues to vote as a silverite and for the cause of silver, and the party's Representatives continue to take a like course. Democratic gains in township elections in the interior districts need occasion no surprise. In its practical effect upon the politics of the State this change, however, is without consequence, Whatever may have been gained by the Bryanized Democrats in the interior they

have lost in the large cities. The Republicans are stronger in the great cities because of their advocacy of honest finance and the preservation of the public credit than ever before, and desultory losses in some county towns accordingly are not of significance. Moreover, on Tuesday twice as many Republican as Democratic Supervisors were chosen,

The Yukon and the Klondike.

Several years ago THE SUN first called attention to the peculiar difficulties of locating and defining that part of the boundary line between the American and British possessions south and southeast of Mount Saint Elias, as described in the treaty of cession from Russia, because the line was to be drawn parallel with the coast, ten leagues inland. It also pointed out at the same time the certainty of a dispute about it, between our Government and that of Great Britain, should gold or other precious metals be discovered in that region; and now the dispute is upon us. The

discovery of gold mines in the Yukon valley, and especially in the Klondike, has caused a great rush to that region, and as it lies far to the north of any reasonable railroad connection from even the Canadian Pacific, the gold seekers are forced to go by the way of the North Pacific coast lines. Those who seek their destination by the mouth of the Yukon are ferced a thousand miles or more out of the way, and as the river is open for only four months of the year, it will be seen that the gold region can be neither reached nor supplied

satisfactorily by that roundabout route. Practically the routes by Skagway and Dyea are one, and while this is the shortest, it is by no means good, owing to the great rise of from 2,500 to 3,500 feet in the first twenty miles and the heavy fall of snow on the sea side. It is almost impas sable for a railroad, although plans are or foot for the construction of a wagon road

first and a railroad afterward. The next route is that from the head of Taku Inlet through Tealin Lake to Tealin River, and while the land transit is consid erably longer than by Skagway, and the rise greater, it is supposed to have some advantages over the latter, on account of lighter snowfall. Both of these routes start from ports clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States, but where they cross the boundary lime is already in dispute The third route is by the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake and River, from a point on the Stickeen beyond American jurisdiction. This is favored by the Dominion Govern ment, which is said to have made a con tract for the construction of a railway heavily subsidized in land, and having a monopoly for five years.

It is to be observed that all these routes must connect at first with water transpor tation on the Lewes River and its affluents but masmuch as those streams are frozen at least half the year, and the passes on the sea side said to be filled with snow fifty feet deep at times, the best road on the best route will prove to be entirely inefficient as a means of communication and supply for any considerable number of miners, unless it is extended into the mining districts. If a practicable line could

head of Cook Inlet, west of Mount St. Elias, wholly on our own territory, and a rallway could be constructed all the way to the Yukon in the general direction of the Klondike, with branches to the new fields when discovered, the transit would be much shorter and more direct, and if the route could be kept open during the winter it would be feasible to supply a large popu lation. But the presence of extensive glaciers on that part of the coast indicates a heavy downfall of snow and great difficulty of keeping open any route which might be found across the mountains. Desirable as it would be, it is probable, from all the information that can b gathered, that no effective railroad communication can be had from the coast west of Mount St. Elias; hence it is necessary to look-for a route east of that point, which will bring it across both American and British territory, and add another to the many difficulties to be dealt with.

It is to be remembered that up to the resent time the miners in the Klondike district are nearly all Americans, that nine out of every ten who go there in the rush now on will also be Americans, and that it will not be long, if the present excitement is kept up and the means of getting there are supplied, until there will be hundred thousand people, possibly more, spread out in that inhospitable but alluring region. Their proper government will become a matter of grave concern. They will establish order readily enough. Private enterprise will hardly be capable of dealing adequately with the question of transportation, as affected by the climate, in time to prevent great want, and this seems to indicate that the Government at Washington should set on foot at once a series of reconnoissances and surveys, under capable and experienced army officers, of whom it has a great number, with a view to the discovery of the best routes of communication and supply, for wagon roads, railroads, steamship and steamboat lines. It should not wait for Congress to act, but should proceed at once, both independently and in cooperation with the authorities of the Dominion. It cannot afford to wait. Preparations should be made now, so that parties can be put in the field at the first break-up of winter.

A region of 500,000 square miles is t be explored and developed, and gold, silver, and other metals will probably be found in abundance in many places besides the Klondike. A great rush may be expected, but it will require organized and systematic effort on the part of the General Government to regulate the movement, to locate and establish boundary lines and ways of communication and supply, to guard against want and suffering, to provide local government, and to protect the common interests.

The Canadian officials are moving effect ively, and ours should not be behind them.

Paul Krueger's Fifth Term.

The reflection of Mr. PAUL KRÜGER as President of the South African republic for a fifth term is a natural tribute to the wisdom with which the old Boer statesman has conducted the affairs of the coun try under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. He was only a youth of fifteen when the republic was founded in 1840, and was already learning to handle a gun in its defence. His life may be said to have been devoted to his country, for, while his early manhood was passed in the field with an ever ready weapon in hand, his later years have been spent in guiding it through the dangers of more insidious attacks. Prince BISMARCK declared that Mr. KRUGER was the greatest natural-born tatesman of the time, and his countrymen have ratified that opinion by once more confiding to him the care of their republic.

The task which the redlected President has before him is not by any means a light one. The Transvaal is in a state of political transition from a purely agricultural and pastoral state to one requiring more elaborate organization. Its social conditions are also undergoing changes arising from the influx of other races attracted solely by the gold that is found in large quantities in some parts. Their presence in the country has been taken advan tage of to raise difficulties of a political character for the Transvaal Government. with the object of bringing on outside intervention in the affairs of the country and the ultimate extinction of its inde pendence. The danger assumed material shape two years ago, but was averted by the vigilance of the Transvaal authorities and the straight shooting of the rifles in the hands of the Boers. It is still imminent, but, according to the letter published in THE SUN of last Wednesday, the Transvaal people are confident of their ability to

meet it successfully. President KRÜGER has shown so much tact in dealing with his opponents, and, while resisting every attempt at usurpation of the sovereign rights of his Government and people, has manifested so conciliatory a spirit toward all foreigners who honestly respect those rights, that it is impossible to withhold recognition of the justice of the demands of the Transvaal Government

to be let alone to manage its own affairs. Although in size and power the South African republic is relatively one of the smallest and weakest of States, it has shown itself strong in defence of its liberty. Its national motto is "Eendragt maakt naagt," unity makes might. While it stands by that principle President Kno-GER and his people are assured of the sympathy of every liberty-loving American.

Baseball.

Last week there was a sign of great promise for the restoration of baseball to decency and sportsmanship from President JAMES A. HART of the Chicago team. Mr. HART showed his determination to do what he can toward having adopted a rule for suppressing rowdyism and making the umpire once more umpire. But the anxiety expressed by him in these words could not have been laid before the public too soon :

"I acknowledge that I expect considerable opposition to this proposed rule at the St. Louis meeting. because there are many teams which have grown a customed to adopting rowdy methods. But I pro-pose to put my associates in the League on record in

We feel that Mr. HART has here heedlessly done injustice to the "teams" referred to. The individuals to be held re sponsible for the manners complained of are not the players, but the owners of their clubs, members of the National League. These are the men who are actually for disorder, and it is with them that Mr. HART and his associates evidently expect

In announcing himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, Col. JIM GUFFEY declares proud ly that he must not be "required to engage in any unseemly struggle to secure delegates." be had by the way of Copper River or the the mental ratins of Col. Jim Gurray, the

delegates would now be engaged in an unrebuked their enthusiasm. His voice trembles as e speaks of his willingness " to make the fight in the uneven battle against power intrend and you can hear as well as see the sublime smile that welters over his face as he remarks

nystically, but beautifully, that he desires, above all things, the success of the Democratic party, which this year must and will stand for good government and clean politics, without regard for the advancement of any candidate." Not a word about silver. Not a syllable about the Chicago platform. The Hon, JIM GUPFEX will have to come out of the woods if he means o be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Penasylvania.

The Baltimore American should investirate and report upon the person signing herself ROSE KAPRAUN, Howard county, Md., who puts over her eignature in the American the poem. We Are Seven," reduced from seventeen verse to ten, and a little garbled.

The Hon. JOHN RODOMONT SOVEREIGN has resumed his accustomed place upon the intellectual throne. He has devised a new means of boosting the cause of 16 to 1. He has ounded a necessarily important organization, which he describes as "secret politico-labor." Its aim is " to prevent the coercion and intimidation of the working man at elections," and it is to have "ramifications in every Stata." This illustrious thinker wouldn't have any thing to do with anything that wasn't lader with ramifications. He is a whole forest lf. His "secret politico-labor" will be worthy of its founder, but it will not keep him secret. No other man can utter as much "politico-labor" sound as he can, but secrecy is not for him. He knows that an admiring country cannot afford to lose him even for a week.

The runfor goes that Mr. BRYAN is coming Rest to show his continued confidence in the Hon. George Prep William.—Fortland Press.

The rumor has no legs to go on and no wings offy with. There may be qualities of a great allver statesman which the immortal WILLIAMS iscks, although it will puzzle any student of the species to say what they are. At any rate, conidence is not one of them. The immortal Wil-LIAMS doesn't need to import anybody from sebraska to show confidence in the immortal WILLIAMS. He has confidence to burn already. A meeting between him and the 16 to 1 peripatetic would be a confidence trust.

One of the discoveries made at Nippur by Prof. HILPRECHT of the University of Pennsylvania consists of a number of tablets on which a firm of money changers and plutocrats called MURASHU & SONS carried on its nefarious business. Mortgages. eases, contracts, and the rest of the docu ments used by these representatives of the Nippur money power have been dug up. Where is that money power now? Are MURASHU & ons oppressing the "producing classes" of Nipnur at present? The foes of the money power in the United States should be encouraged by the knowledge of the fact that the noney lords of Nippur were finally forced out of business. Patience, patience! It is not too much to hope that among the treasures found by the University of Pennsylvania's Babylonian expedition may be a petrified octopus.

In order to maintain itself, the proposed cot on trust would have to make the best grade of cot on at the lowest possible cost.—Bichmond Times.

Such a trust would belong to the very worst members of a wicked kind. All trusts, not of farmers or laborers, are nefarious, but a trust that has the insolence to reduce the price of an article of common consumption is incredibly nfamous, and is so classified by the experts. The trust that makes things cheaper is the trust that causes the biggest gurgling and boilng in the waters of Buncombia.

A passage in the Hon. W. D. BYNUM's speech at the jewellers' banquet on Thursday shows the difficulties against which the figh against Repudiation is conducted. "With all oubt as to the safety of the standard removed. said Mr. BYNUM, "our system of currency must be so reformed as to enable the people of every section of the country, under proper safeguards to obtain an ample supply of sound circulation. By a reform of our financial system we must remedy the evils and remove the cause of discontent in the agricultural districts. A single power of issue can never be made responsive in districts remote from the financial centres."

The present financial system of the United States is that there is a lot of money of substantially one sort which finds and follows its owners without prejudice. Mr. BYNUM would have a new redistribution by making new noney, which, to achieve his purpose, would have to be so bad that it couldn't leave the re

Any supporter of the gold standard who up dertakes to dazzle the eyes of discontented agriculturists with promises of making mone more easily got by putting it in the form of currency-reform bank notes will lose his tabor The discontented agriculturist will spurn him and his alleged money-standard together, and take the shorter and simpler way of Mr BRYAN'S free silver.

The Bliss of Annihilation.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: If death means oblivion, it means rest, eternal rest, for the weary body, the racked mind. What man fears a sound peaceful sleep? But, oh, how many of us dread the wakening, with its uncertainties, its trials, its labors and its pains! For my part, I do not know whether there be a future life or not, but I am inclined to think there must be, and I dread that awful leap in the darkness, with no knowledge where I may land, BRACON FALLS, CORB., Feb. 10.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me ask whether eternal rest and slumber, free from all cares and griefs, is not worthy of the name of heaven and

Turn Off the Steam-It's Tog Hot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "An Englishman speaks the truth when he says that we are an over-heated race. And instead of meeting the situation by rearing lightweight overcoats and wraps, we wear beavy ulsters and fur capes and keep them on it ing offices and trains, and wonder why we have "that tired feeling" at night and why the grip finds as such easy victims.

o of beaven turn off the steam ! BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1898.

Make the Seventy-second Street Site Higger. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: In considering a site for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument the must be as representative of the heroic efforts of the sailor as of the noble deeds of the soldier; and with salior as of the noble deeds of the soldier; and with this thought ever present it does seem that this monument should be upon the water front, where the salior as well as the soldier can see it equally well, and thus over draw from its fountain of sacred memories an ever living inspiration of partiotism.

To place it at the point suggested, near Gen Grant's tomb, I fear would be a sad mistake, for one monument must conflict with the other, to the detriment of both. To place it, as suggested at Seventy second street, would meet the claim of sentiment, and the width of that grand street would open a visia of beauty in approaching the monument at that point; but at Seventy-second street the amount of park space is too limited, while the New York Central fallroad yards at the foot of the street would be most objectionable and disastrous to the view from the river.

fiver.

So let us have it at dear old Hount Tom, where nature prepared is waiting for this crowning giory, and
where nature and art will join in one sweet harmony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

W. Wallace Browgs.

Cannan's Second Thought.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
ANDERSON, Ind., Peb. 8.—Lon Casnan of Alexandria came to this city to day and took out a marriage license. He started out the door and then stopped and began to study, with the result of turning back to the clerk and asking that the license be torn up and no record made. He said that this marriage business had just struck him as being a most serious thing, and he guessed he would postpone it. The lady to whom he was engaged is one of the most highly re spected young women in the county.

> Conclusive Reason. From the Boston Traveller.

Teacher-Why should we not be proud of wealth ie Chaffie-Bosause we haven's got any

"APHERES OF INFLUENCE" IN CHINA.

the Need of the American Government's Watchfulness Over American Bights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12,-From private information received direct from China, it appears to be probable that the Chinese Government or officials high in its confidence have suggested an arrangement by which the spheres of activity and influence of the various European powers in that country shall be defined, so that each shall have a fair share, and that competition and intrigue shall be minimized. This suggestion is so specific and precise that it would appear to require nothing more than the exercise of a little reason and co-operation on the part of the powers to give it practical effect.

Of course the Chinese are ignorant of the rea danger they will run if this is done. They seem to think that it will rid them of the pressure which is constantly put upon them at Pekin by the representatives of the European Governments for railroad concessions, contracts, and trading privileges, if they divide the country up in this way, and concede that the respective subdivisions may be exploited exclusively by the people of the nations to whom they are assigned. They appear to be unconscious of the fact that a "sphere of influence" is a very elastic and

poorly defined agency, which in Africa carries with it the idea of absolute sovereignty over the region it covers, while in Asia it may mean only commercial supremacy or monopoly Clearly the latter meaning is the one which the Chinese who favor this idea have in mind. The danger of its adoption, in any aspect of the case, is obvious to the independent observer. It would be fatal to American commercial interests and would in the end be ruinous to China. A moment's consideration of the arrangement as it would probably be carried out will make the danger still more apparent. It would doubt

less be as follows: 1. Russia, having a coterminous boundary with China of something like four thousand miles, and a protectorate by recent treaty over the whole of Manchuria, would doubtless lay claim to all of that part of China lying between its present border and the Yellow River. This would give her the provinces of Pechili, Shansi, part of Shensi and all of Mongolia, and would include Pekin, and all the ports on the Gulfs of Pechili, Lisotung, and the Bay of Kores. Kores itself is now practically a Russian province.

2. Germany, holding Kiao Chou Bay, would doubtless claim all the country lying between the Yellow River and the Yangtse Kiang. This would give her the provinces of Shantung Honan, part of Shensi, Sechuen, Hoo-pe, part of Nganwhei and part of Kiangsu.

3. Great Britain would claim, as she has al. ready announced, all the country lying between the Yangtse Kiang and Canton, which includes part of the provinces of Kiangsu and Nganwhel, all of Che-Kiang, Kiangsi, Fokien, Honan, Yennan, and Queichow, and part or all of Quangsi and Quangtung. These provinces contain the richest country and the most populous cities of China, and would be the lion's share, 4. France would extend her borders from Ton-

quin, Anam, and Siam as far north and west as possible, or as Great Britain would permit. She would certainly claim all those parts of Quangtung and Quangsi, and probably of Yennan, lying south of the Long River.

It will be observed that this arrangement would exclude Japan from any considerable sphere of influence" on the Chinese mainland, even if she continued to hold Wei-hai-Wei, as it is now reported she intends to do, or it would bring her at once into conflict with Russia on the one hand and Germany on the other, the re sult of which could hardly be in doubt. But this general arrangement could hardly be carof the four powers concerned, for it will be ob served that these regions come in contact on the borders, which in certain parts are more or less difficult to define, and could not be accurately delineated without "some kind" of a preceden

understanding. The most important consideration in all this for our Government is that while it would not in terms interfere with our commerce or treaty rights, it would most assuredly render them entirely valueless. The very purpose of the proposed arrangement is to give the four European powers concerned a monopoly of trade and railroad building and generally the right of exploitntry included in their respective spheres of influence. The practical result would be to exclude the Americans and Japanese, pari passu, from all valuable and important business.

Whether the arrangements outlined above will be carried into effect cannot yet be stated with certainty, but it is certain that they have been seriously proposed and considered, and it is within the power of the parties directly concerned to put them in the way of execution, either with or without a concert. All actions so far are in accord with the Chinese suggestions on the subject, and as what is possible may soon become probable, it behooves the Government at Washington to be constantly on the alert, and not to wait too long for more specific information. It should act coldly and independently for the protection of our trade in the far East, and to that end its best course is manifestly to make China as well as the powers understand clearly that the execution of this plan, wholly or in part, will be looked upon as a grave infraction of our rights. We require no guardian or trustee in the far East and must stand for our own interests as against the world. If we can by advice and noral support, or even through the help of our private citizens, so strengthen the hands of China that she can stand alone and maintain her autonomy unimpaired, that will be the best way; but in any event we should act firmly and vigorously till all danger is removed.

Prohibition and Heer Signs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You publish etters more or less adverse to prohibition. Perhaps

you also publish those on the other side, but if you do I don't happen to see them. I will tell your readers semething I know of this matter. Tilve to eight or nine months every year near a New York village of a population of say 5,000. The other four months I live near a New England village of about the same size. In the New York village there are twenty-odd saloons or bars; in the New England wil lage no saloons or bars. In this same New England village the savings bank has \$1,100,000 on deposit. It has a public library of 6,000 volumes, splendidly housed, as is its public reading room. It has a prid Fire Department, concreted streets and sidewalks, two large and elegant hotels in which, if any of your readers can find a bar or other evidences of liquor selling, they are smarter than the wealth; and public-spirited citizens who are so known and determined in their support of the prohibitory law that nobody dares run the risk of an attempted viola tion. This village has its high school in one of the finest buildings in the country; its intermediate school in another elegant edifice, and its primary chool and kindergarten beautifully housed. It picks up in a carriage the smaller children and conveys them to and from school at the public expense.

The New York village with its twenty-odd saloons has no public library or reading room, no paid I're Department, no concreted streets or sidewalks, one public school building. I drove in my own open carriage last fall from this New England village 175 miles through New Hampshire and Vermons (which have prohibitory laws) and along the road I never saw even a beer cask, much less a saloon sign. I travelled several days, stopping at hotels which were without bars or any evidence of liquor selling But soon after crossing into the State of New York the saloon signs, &c., began to appear. What exiled and natracized these casks and these signs, if not the law? Do liquor sellers put up signs for fun? Do they not do it to attract custom? No one pretends that prohibitory laws or any other laws are always obeyed and never violated, but if they do than drive out signs and beer barrels, they do much to diminish intemperance.

From the Atchison Daily Globe. When a woman tooks at a man he never knows whether she is admiring him or thinking how boungly OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

What Is Required by the Pupils and the Dolla and Monkeys Required by the Reformers.

TO THE KOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the 21st of the present month the Board of Education will, under the law, take hold of the machinery devised by the charter for the control of the pub-He school system in the five boroughs constituting the city of New York. The new board will consist of nineteen members, cleven from Manhattan and the Bronx, six from Brooklyn, and one each from Richmond and Queens, A majority of the board will be composed of members who are at present and flave for some time been responsible for the workings of the school system in old New York. Col. Strong's "reformers" will not only continue to exercise the official functions appertaining to their original posts as School Commissioners for Manhattan and the Bronx: their powers will extend to the recently annexed boroughs, and it is only read sonable to believe that the wonderful educat tional advantages now enjoyed by the boys and girls of the old city will at an early date be particinated in by the benighted youth of New Dorp, Linoleumville, Dutch Kills, Middle Vil-lage, and Canarsie. Now, let me describe as briefly as possible what the aforesaid clucae tional advantages amount to. The information will doubtless be welcome to the good citizens of Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Queens.

Bronx the actual work of instruction can under no circumstances cover a longer period than twenty-one hours weekly. In the five school days of each week twenty-four hours at the utmost are available for school business, and three bours of this time are usually deducted for opening exercises, physical exercises in classrooms, and semi-daily dismissals. Of the twenty-one hours spent in actual teaching, twothirds of the entire time is devoted, under the rules, to the following subjects: Manual trains ing. 4 hours; arithmetic, 3 hours; writing, hours: French or German, 1% hours; seegraphy 1 hour: physiology and hygiene, 1 hourand history and drawing, 29 hour-each. For instruction in reading, spelling, composition, English grammar, bookkeeping, general his tory, physics, and singing only seven hours need week remain, under the rigidly enforce! rules of the board. Reference, it may be stated is made here to the upper grammar grades, which, to save space, must be taken as representative of all the rest. Even an unprofessional eye can easily divide

the subjects mentioned above into two classes.

the essential and the non-essential. More than

one-half of the pupil's time each week is de-

voted, under an overpraised public school sys-

tem, to studies of but secondary importance as

In the public schools of Manhattan and the

preparation for the battle of life, while sublects a knowledge of which is absolutely necess sary to worldly success are placed in the backs ground. Over 90 per cent, of our school children ground. Over 90 per cent, of our school children are obliged, through the poverty of their pawernts, to go to work at or before the age of 14. It is very important for those children, in view of the life struggle ahead of every one of them, that they be endowed with as many educational advantages, of a useful and practical nature, as the State can bestow upon them in a necessarily limited period. They should at least be made proficient in those essential brauches which are of first importance when school becomes a mere memory and when the stern facts of daily existence have constantly to be reckoned with, A young New Yorker starting in life should certainly be able to read, write, and speak the English language with a read sonable degree of correctness. He should be conversant with the simple operations of business arithmetic, and should know the important Tacts relating to American geography and history. A school system that sends a boy or a girl into the active world with an educational equipment less than this deserves severe censure, and, in fact, is not entitled to toleration. Such a system. I am compelled to believe, now exists in old New York, and the responsibility for its existence rests altogether with the "reform" School Board.

Concerning two of the non-essential subjects occupying one-fourth of the pupil's time in our schools in the vain endeavor to teach unwilling pupils foreign languages is utterly wasted, and the money employed in the undertaking is simply thrown away. The hobby called manual training, though much more costly in time and money, is equally-useless in its results. In both cases the taxpayers suffer unnecessarily, but the children are, in the long run, the greatest sufferers of all. A positive wrong is inflicted on boys and girls who must begin to earn their living in perhaps a few months, when they are compelled to spend one-fifth of their school hours at clay motelling, paper cutting, and doll's dressmaking, while, at the same time, they are actually deficient in the art of corre are obliged, through the poverty of their pas rents, to go to work at or before the age of 14.

from the official point of view to show visitors from far how clever our school children and knitting, but it would be much better if the young people were taught to do proficiently those things which, in order to be successful they must do when they leave school end bern it he serious business of life in office, workshow, factory, or store. When, by much effort end stirred long and anxious waiting, a boy secures a small place in a counting room, the really important matter for him is to know how to come a letter or make out a bill, not to mould a plaster at officarve a wooden monker.

The New York evening paper which is distinguished for its faculty of taking the group and unpopular view of almost every increasing public matter extresses its delight at the fact that the old School Boyed, with its imparted teachers, its worse than useless manual framing system, and its neglect of the really essential branches of instruction, is to continue in power. In that journally opinion, the weaple of New York ought to be deeply grateful that, even if the other great departments of the load lovernment have failer into the hands of the enemy, the school department is still be and the reach of the foce of Magwunpery. We erment have failed into the faith the emy the school department is still be emy reach of the foes of Mugwumpery, shall soon have a new city Superinter of Schools, irremovable for six years." It triumphantly. We shall, indeed, and it is sinceroly hoped that the new official will a Mugwump, a representative of the Bette sincerely hoped that the new observations as Mugwump, a representative of the lietter Element, or a manual training crank, with delta, haby carriages, clay mules, and wooden manual kins foremost in his mind as appropriate objects. f inventie effort in the public schools. New York, Feb. 10. A VETERAN TEACHER.

Varying Testimony of Prewitnesses

From the Kansas City Journal. A group of lawyers was discussing evidence in the office of the Marshal of the Kanson Filt Court of Appeals last week. One lawyer -was strange how three or four witnesses of the same thing would got on the witness shall a court and tell entirely different stories of now it happened. "There's nothing remarkable in that," said

another lawyer. "The five of us here may wait together down the street and see two men ing. We will stop and listen to the quar-watch the fight, and see one of the men k-other, and yet no two of us will agree pri in our stories of it, and some of us will widely on most material routs."

other, and yet ho two of the will agree primour stories of it, and some of us will widely on most material points."

"That reminds me," said Judge Smith, strange experience of usine; one that I can explain then and which has been a myst me ever since. It was then attending The courthouse was in a square in the control to the town. During a recess of the court looking out of a window of the courthouse saw iwo men fighting in the street. I so of the men draw a knife and stab the obtainmediately drew his revolver and shot the with the knife doad. If I had been subjust to the matter I would have gone blocked sworn that I saw the man draw a knife was two nent testified that no knife was found. It was and thus on my part, and it goes to show used, and no knife was found. It was how in the state of the state of

From the Philadelphia Times. "Bob" Hamilton is dead. The news policy king's death travelled rapidly. It was known in a few minutes by the frequents all the policy shops. Those who hang are his old haunts were grieved. Many wer kind words spoken of the man who for year taken in the small bets of the players to had been rich and poor by turns. He a qualities were remembered; his had ones gotten. True to the superstitions of the policy plan

True to the superstitions of the policy plant, they tried to bonefit by his death. They have the play the rows" he had played at the rows suggested by his death.

Of course the "dead row" was played at the course, it did not "come out," or will have as the row of figures—1-19-29 on which had made a winning the day after he wife of The "police row," another of Hamilton at the commitmations, was a winner year that for the hospital in time for that fact to be a to be the hospital in time for that fact to be a lift to them. Bob often played the "gate row" 17-19-21—and that was a favorite in last night drawing. But it did not win.